```
> e hoiseth susan kay/au
E1            2     HOISETH SUSAN/AU
E2            9     HOISETH SUSAN K/AU
E3            3 --> HOISETH SUSAN KAY/AU
E4            1     HOISETH T/AU
E5            1     HOISHAUSER B/AU
E6            1     HOISHI H/AU
E7            1     HOISHOLT A W/AU
E8            1     HOISIE A/AU
E9            5     HOISIE B/AU
E10          48     HOISIE S/AU
E11           3     HOISIE SILVIA/AU
E12           4     HOISIE SYLVIA/AU

=> s e1-e3
L1           14 ("HOISETH SUSAN"/AU OR "HOISETH SUSAN K"/AU OR "HOISETH SUSAN
                KAY"/AU)

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2           13 DUP REM L1 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 13 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 13  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
AN   2007:13892  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200700017613
TI   Chlamydia pneumoniae polypeptides and uses thereof.
AU   Anonymous; Griffais, Remy [Inventor]; Hoiseth, Susan K.
     [Inventor]; Zagursky, Robert J. [Inventor]; Metcalf, Benjamin J.
     [Inventor]; Peek, Joel A. [Inventor]; Sankaran, Banumathi [Inventor];
     Fletcher, Leah D. [Inventor]
CS   Montrouge, France
     ASSIGNEE: Serono Genetica Institute SA
PI   US 07101963 20060905
SO   Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
     (SEP 5 2006)
     CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT   Patent
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 20 Dec 2006
     Last Updated on STN: 20 Dec 2006
AB   The subject of the invention is the genomic sequence and the nucleotide
     sequences encoding polypeptides of Chlamydia pneumoniae, such as cellular
     envelope polypeptides, which are secreted or specific, or which are
     involved in metabolism, in the replication process or in virulence,
     polypeptides encoded by such sequences, as well as vectors including the
     said sequences and cells or animals transformed with these vectors.  The
     invention also relates to transcriptional gene products of the Chlamydia
     pneumoniae genome, such as, for example, antisense and ribozyme molecules,
     which can be used to control growth of the microorganism.  The invention
     also relates to methods of detecting these nucleic acids or polypeptides
     and kits for diagnosing Chlamydia pneumoniae infection.  The invention
     also relates to a method of selecting compounds capable of modulating
     bacterial infection and a method for the biosynthesis or biodegradation of
     molecules of interest using the said nucleotide sequences or the said
     polypeptides.  The invention finally comprises, pharmaceutical, in
     particular vaccine, compositions for the prevention and/or treatment of
     bacterial, in particular Chlamydia pneumoniae, infections.

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 13  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
AN   2006:551919  BIOSIS
DN   PREV200600564833
```

TI Chlamydia trachomatis polynucleotides and vectors, recombinant host cells, DNA chips or kits containing the same.
AU Anonymous; Griffais, Remy [Inventor]; Hoiseth, Susan K. [Inventor]; Zagursky, Robert John [Inventor]; Metcalf, Benjamin J. [Inventor]; Peek, Joel A. [Inventor]; Sankaran, Banumathi [Inventor]; Fletcher, Leah Diane [Inventor]
CS Momtrouge, France
ASSIGNEE: Serono Genetics Institute SA
PI US 07041490 20060509
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (MAY 9 2006)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 2006
AB The subject of the invention is the genomic sequence and the nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides of Chlamydia trachomatis, such as cellular envelope polypeptides, which are secreted or specific, or which are involved in metabolism, in the replication process or in virulence, polypeptides encoded by such sequences, as well as vectors including the said sequences and cells or animals transformed with these vectors. The invention also relates to transcriptional gene products of the Chlamydia trachomatis genome, such as, for example, antisense and ribozyme molecules, which can be used to control growth of the microorganism. The invention also relates to methods of detecting these nucleic acids or polypeptides and kits for diagnosing Chlamydia trachomatis infection. The invention also relates to a method of selecting compounds capable of modulating bacterial infection and a method for the biosynthesis or biodegradation of molecules of interest using the said nucleotide sequences or the said polypeptides. The invention finally comprises, pharmaceutical, in particular vaccine, compositions for the prevention and/or treatment of bacterial, in particular Chlamydia trachomatis, infections.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:638754 CAPLUS
DN 143:139212
TI Formulations of hydrophobic proteins in an immunogenic compositions having improved tolerability
IN Hoiseth, Susan Kay; Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III; Matsuka, Yury Vladimirovich; Hagen, Michael
PA Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005065708	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43792	20041228
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004312067	A1	20050721	AU 2004-312067	20041228
CA 2551896	A1	20050721	CA 2004-2551896	20041228

	EP 1699482	A2	20060913	EP 2004-815793	20041228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
	CN 1901935	A	20070124	CN 2004-80039228	20041228
	BR 2004017938	A	20070417	BR 2004-17938	20041228
	IN 2006KN01727	A	20070511	IN 2006-KN1727	20060621
	US 2007122433	A1	20070531	US 2006-585050	20060629
PRAI	US 2003-533122P	P	20031230		
	WO 2004-US43792	W	20041228		

AB The present invention provides a method for producing a less-painful immunogenic composition of a hydrophobic protein in a carrier suitable for administering to a mammal, comprising the steps of (a) solubilizing the hydrophobic protein with a zwitterionic detergent to make a first composition; (b) altering the first composition, such that the altered composition produces a reduction in pain as measured in the rat footpad model as compared to the first composition Exptl. immunogenic compns. for the rat footpad studies were prepared by aseptically diluting the protein with the appropriate buffer, either PBS (pH 7.2) or 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl ('TBS") containing a zwitterionic detergent (Zw) 3-14, Triton-X (TX) or reduced TX.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2004:634074 CAPLUS
DN 141:168981
TI Methods for increasing expression of Neisseria meningitidis immunogenic protein PorA using codon 18-modified porA gene
IN Farley, John Erwin; Hoiseth, Susan Kay
PA Wyeth Holdings Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 161 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004065603	A2	20040805	WO 2004-US800	20040113
	WO 2004065603	A3	20041125		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ				
	CA 2512917	A1	20040805	CA 2004-2512917	20040113
	EP 1590459	A2	20051102	EP 2004-701820	20040113
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRAI	US 2003-440244P	P	20030115		
	WO 2004-US800	W	20040113		

AB The present invention relates to polynucleotide sequences encoding porin polypeptides of Neisseria. More particularly, the invention relates to newly identified mutations in codon 18 of porA gene of Neisseria meningitidis, wherein these mutations result in increased expression levels of PorA polypeptides. Particularly, those with a TAC (Tyr) codon at position 18 of mature PorA expressed at high levels, whereas those with an ATC (Ile) codon at position 18 expressed at low levels. Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B gene porA variants were cloned into a pET9a vector behind the highly active bacteriophage T7 promoter. The Escherichia coli strain BLR(DE3)pLysS was used as the host strain for recombinant expression from the pET9a/PorA plasmids. The invention described hereinafter, addresses the need for Neisseria meningitidis immunogenic compns. that effectively cover most or all of the disease caused by serogroup B Neisseria meningitidis. In certain embodiments the immunogenic compns. addnl. contains Neisseria antigen ORF2086.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2003:266162 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300266162
TI Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof.
AU Griffais, Remy [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Hoiseth, Susan K. [Inventor]; Zagursky, Robert John [Inventor]; Metcalf, Benjamin J. [Inventor]; Peek, Joel A. [Inventor]; Sankaran, Banumathi [Inventor]; Fletcher, Leah Diane [Inventor]
CS Momtrouge, France
ASSIGNEE: Genset, S.A., France
PI US 6559294 20030506
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (May 6 2003) Vol. 1270, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 4 Jun 2003
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jun 2003
AB The subject of the invention is the genomic sequence and the nucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides of Chlamydia pneumoniae, such as cellular envelope polypeptides, which are secreted or specific, or which are involved in metabolism, in the replication process or in virulence, polypeptides encoded by such sequences, as well as vectors including the said sequences and cells or animals transformed with these vectors. The invention also relates to transcriptional gene products of the Chlamydia pneumoniae genome, such as, for example, antisense and ribozyme molecules, which can be used to control growth of the microorganism. The invention also relates to methods of detecting these nucleic acids or polypeptides and kits for diagnosing Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. The invention also relates to a method of selecting compounds capable of modulating bacterial infection and a method for the biosynthesis or biodegradation of molecules of interest using the said nucleotide sequences or the said polypeptides. The invention finally comprises, pharmaceutical, in particular vaccine, compositions for the prevention and/or treatment of bacterial, in particular Chlamydia pneumoniae, infections.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2000:134448 CAPLUS
DN 133:57187
TI Vaccines, bacterial
AU Hoiseth, Susan K.
CS Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines, USA
SO Encyclopedia of Microbiology (2nd Edition) (2000), Volume 4, 767-778. Editor(s): Lederberg, Joshua. Publisher: Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. CODEN: 68RKA9
DT Conference; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 7 refs. about vaccines for tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, Haemophilus influenzae, pneumococcus, meningococcus, typhoid, cholera, plague, anthrax, tuberculosis, and Lyme disease. (c) 2000 Academic Press.
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 1999:35266 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900035266
TI Characterization of a subunit structure and stability of the recombinant porin from Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
AU Matsuka, Yury V. [Reprint author]; Dilts, Deborah A.; Hoiseth, Susan; Arumugham, Rasappa
CS Dep. Protein Anal. Chem., Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines Pediatr., West Henrietta, NY 14586, USA

SO Journal of Protein Chemistry, (Oct., 1998) Vol. 17, No. 7, pp. 719-728. print.
CODEN: JPCHD2. ISSN: 0277-8033.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Feb 1999
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1999
AB An outer membrane PIA protein from Neisseria gonorrhoeae strain FA19 was expressed in Escherichia coli and refolded in vitro in the presence of zwitterionic detergent. Its proper folding and subunit organization was confirmed by comparison with the native counterpart. The unfolding of PIA has been investigated using fluorescence spectroscopy and analytical size-exclusion chromatography methods. Analysis of the denaturation pathway of the PIA revealed that it forms an unusually labile quaternary structure. In the presence of 1 M guanidinium chloride (GdmCl) or upon heating up to 50degreeC, dissociation of the PIA oligomer was observed resulting in the formation of folded monomeric intermediates. Unfolding of monomers occurs at 80degreeC or in the presence of 4.3 M GdmCl, indicating high intrinsic stability toward both GdmCl and elevated temperatures. Both oligomeric and monomeric forms of PIA exhibited affinity to the hydrophobic probe 1-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonic acid (ANS) and bind with Kd = 80 and 130 muM, respectively. Denaturation of the PIA completely abolished affinity to ANS, suggesting that hydrophobicity is a property of the folded state of the porin.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:164240 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395085290
TI Genes involved in Haemophilus influenzae type b capsule expression are frequently amplified.
AU Corn, Paul G.; Anders, Joanna; Takala, Aino K.; Kayhty, Helena; Hoiseth, Susan K. [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Microbiol., Georgetown Univ. Sch. Med., 3900 Reservior Road N.W., Washington, DC 20007, USA
SO Journal of Infectious Diseases, (1993) Vol. 167, No. 2, pp. 356-364.
CODEN: JIDIAQ. ISSN: 0022-1899.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 1993
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 1993
AB The genes involved in Haemophilus influenzae type b capsule expression are present as a duplication of an apprx 18-kb DNA segment (the Cap b locus). It has been shown previously that recombination occurs between the two copies of the repeat, resulting in deletion of one copy and loss of capsule expression at frequencies of 0.1%-0.5%. The present study tested the hypothesis that the duplicated arrangement could serve as a template for further amplification of capsule gene sequences. Southern hybridization analysis of 66 type b invasive isolates showed that amplifications exist and are moderately common (23/66 were amplified). In addition to three copies of the 18-kb repeat, four copies were detected in some strains, and up to five copies in 1 isolate. By ELISA, a five-copy strain made about six times more capsular polysaccharide than did an isogenic two-copy derivative. The evolutionary significance of the duplicated arrangement may be its ability to rapidly amplify under conditions where it is advantageous to produce more capsule.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:124040 CAPLUS
DN 104:124040
TI Genes involved in Haemophilus influenzae type b capsule expression are part of an 18-kilobase tandem duplication
AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Moxon, E. Richard; Silver, Richard P.
CS Cent. Drugs Biol., Food and Drug Adm., Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of

America (1986), 83(4), 1106-10
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English
AB Encapsulated H. influenzae type b produce nonencapsulated variants at high frequency (0.1-0.3%). Cosmid cloning was used to investigate the genetic mechanism responsible for this instability. Anal. of 3 independently derived cosmid clones showed that the b+ parental strain contains an 18-kilobase (kb) tandem duplication of genes involved in type b capsule expression. Loss of one complete copy of the 18-kb tandem duplication occurred following transformation of the cosmid clones into Rec+, but not Rec-, Escherichia coli, and in H. influenzae strains that had spontaneously lost capsule expression. Apparently, high-frequency loss of type b capsule expression is due to rec-dependent recombination between the 2 copies of the 18-kb tandem repeat. This is further supported by the finding that introduction of the H. influenzae rec-1 mutation stabilized type b capsule expression.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1985:499598 CAPLUS
DN 103:99598
TI Genetics of spontaneous, high-frequency loss of b capsule expression in Haemophilus influenza
AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Connelly, Carla J.; Moxon, E. Richard
CS Sch. Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, MD, 21205, USA
SO Infection and Immunity (1985), 49(2), 389-95
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB The frequency of spontaneous capsule loss in H. influenzae type b is 0.1 to 0.3%. All of 10 independent capsule-deficient variants (derived from 4 different type b strains) were found to be missing an identical 9-kilobase EcoRI restriction fragment when probed with a cloned piece of DNA containing species known to be necessary for type b capsule expression. These results suggest the existence of a specific mechanism for shutting off type b capsule synthesis at a high frequency. Intranasal infection of infant rats showed that capsule loss occurred in vivo at frequencies comparable to those observed in vitro.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1985:465886 CAPLUS
DN 103:65886
TI Genes aroA and serC of Salmonella typhimurium constitute an operon
AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Stocker, B. A. D.
CS Sch. Med., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SO Journal of Bacteriology (1985), 163(1), 355-61
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
DT Journal
LA English
AB Genetic anal. of aroA554::Tn10 derivs. of 2 mouse-virulent S. typhimurium strains, FIRN and WRAY, and of a nonreverting derivative of each constructed for use as a live vaccine, showed the site of the insertion among mapped aroA point mutants. The WRAY live-vaccine strain gave no aro+ recombinants in crosses with aroA point mutations to 1 side of the insertion, indicating a deletion from Tn10 through the sites of these point mutations. The FIRN live-vaccine strain gave wild-type recombinants with all tested point mutants; it probably has a deletion or inversion extending from Tn10 into aroA but not as far as the nearest point mutation. Some tetracycline-sensitive mutants of aroA554::Tn10 strains required serine and pyridoxine, indicating loss of serC function, and some that were SerC- did not produce gas from glucose, indicating a loss of pfl function. These results show the gene order pfl-serC-aroA, as in Escherichia coli. Ampicillin enrichment applied to pools of tetracycline-sensitive mutants of strains with Tn10 insertions near aroA

(i.e., zbj::Tn10 strains) yielded Aro- SerC- Pfl-, Aro- SerC+ Pfl+, and Aro- SerC- Pfl+ mutants but none which were Aro+ SerC-. All of the mutants are explicable by deletions or inversions extending clockwise from zbj::Tn10 into or through an operon comprising serC (promoter-proximal) and aroA. Such an operon was also shown by the identification of 2 Tn10 insertions causing phenotype Aro- SerC-, each able to revert to Aro+ SerC+ by precise excision. Gene serC corresponds to the open reading frame promoter-proximal to aroA that was identified elsewhere by base sequencing of a cloned aroA segment of S. typhimurium (Comai L., et al., 1983). Both serine and chorismate are precursors of enterochelin; this may be why serC and aroA are in a single operon.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1983:556504 CAPLUS
DN 99:156504
TI Aromatic-deficient mutants as live Salmonella vaccines
AU Hoiseth, Susan Kay
CS Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, USA
SO (1983) 158 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA8314460
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1983, 44(2), 413
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1981:493666 CAPLUS
DN 95:93666
TI Aromatic-dependent Salmonella typhimurium are nonvirulent and effective as live vaccines
AU Hoiseth, Susan K.; Stocker, B. A. D.
CS Dep. Med. Microbiol., Stanford Univ. Sch. Med., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1981), 291(5812), 238-9
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA English
AB A tetracycline-resistance transposon, Tn10, was inserted into gene aroA of virulent S. typhimurium strains to produce nonreverting, aromatic- requiring derivative strains which were virtually nonvirulent. Their use as live vaccines conferred excellent protection against challenge with a virulent strain.

```
=> e metcalf iii thomas n/au
E1            1     METCALF III C/AU
E2            1     METCALF III CHESTER A/AU
E3            0 --> METCALF III THOMAS N/AU
E4            1     METCALF IVAN L/AU
E5           94     METCALF J/AU
E6            1     METCALF J 4TH/AU
E7          295     METCALF J A/AU
E8           19     METCALF J B/AU
E9            4     METCALF J C/AU
E10           4     METCALF J C JR/AU
E11           1     METCALF J D/AU
E12          10     METCALF J E/AU

=> e metcalf th/au
E1            1     METCALF T W/AU
E2            9     METCALF TALIBAH/AU
E3            0 --> METCALF TH/AU
E4           22     METCALF THEODORE G/AU
E5            1     METCALF THEORDORE J/AU
E6            1     METCALF THOMAS/AU
E7            1     METCALF THOMAS G/AU
```

```
E8            3      METCALF THOMAS H/AU
E9            1      METCALF THOMAS HARKER/AU
E10           1      METCALF THOMAS J/AU
E11           9      METCALF THOMAS N III/AU
E12           2      METCALF THOMAS NEWELL III/AU

=> s e1-e12
L3           51 ("METCALF T W"/AU OR "METCALF TALIBAH"/AU OR "METCALF TH"/AU OR
                "METCALF THEODORE G"/AU OR "METCALF THEORDORE J"/AU OR "METCALF
               THOMAS"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS G"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS H"/AU OR
               "METCALF THOMAS HARKER"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS J"/AU OR "METCALF
               THOMAS N III"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS NEWELL III"/AU)

=> s e11-e12
L4           11 ("METCALF THOMAS N III"/AU OR "METCALF THOMAS NEWELL III"/AU)

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           11 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 11 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   2005:638754  CAPLUS
DN   143:139212
TI   Formulations of hydrophobic proteins in an immunogenic compositions having
     improved tolerability
IN   Hoiseth, Susan Kay; Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III; Matsuka, Yury
     Vladimirovich; Hagen, Michael
PA   Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   WO 2005065708         A2    20050721    WO 2004-US43792         20041228
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
             RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
             MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2004312067       A1    20050721    AU 2004-312067          20041228
     CA 2551896          A1    20050721    CA 2004-2551896         20041228
     EP 1699482          A2    20060913    EP 2004-815793          20041228
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK,
             BA, HR, IS, YU
     CN 1901935          A     20070124    CN 2004-80039228        20041228
     BR 2004017938       A     20070417    BR 2004-17938           20041228
     IN 2006KN01727      A     20070511    IN 2006-KN1727          20060621
     US 2007122433       A1    20070531    US 2006-585050          20060629
PRAI US 2003-533122P     P     20031230
     WO 2004-US43792     W     20041228
AB   The present invention provides a method for producing a less-painful
     immunogenic composition of a hydrophobic protein in a carrier suitable for
```

administering to a mammal, comprising the steps of (a) solubilizing the hydrophobic protein with a zwitterionic detergent to make a first composition; (b) altering the first composition, such that the altered composition produces a reduction in pain as measured in the rat footpad model as compared to the first composition Exptl. immunogenic compns. for the rat footpad studies were prepared by aseptically diluting the protein with the appropriate buffer, either PBS (pH 7.2) or 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl ('TBS") containing a zwitterionic detergent (Zw) 3-14, Triton-X (TX) or reduced TX.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1999:708917 CAPLUS
DN 131:332949
TI Vaccines containing recombinant pilin against neisseria gonorrhoeae or neisseria meningitidis
IN Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Zagursky, Robert J.; Ooi, Peggy
PA American Cyanamid Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 111 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9955875	A2	19991104	WO 1999-US9486	19990429
	WO 9955875	A3	20000413		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2325055	A1	19991104	CA 1999-2325055	19990429
	AU 9939685	A	19991116	AU 1999-39685	19990429
	BR 9910005	A	20010116	BR 1999-10005	19990429
	EP 1073748	A2	20010207	EP 1999-922760	19990429
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2002527041	T	20020827	JP 2000-546019	19990429
	AU 2004200152	A1	20040205	AU 2004-200152	20040115
PRAI	US 1998-83405P	P	19980429		
	WO 1999-US9486	W	19990429		
	AU 2003-204738	A3	20030616		

AB The pil E genes of each of Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Neisseria meningitidis are cloned and their corresponding recombinant pilin proteins are expressed. In addition, a chimeric pil E gene is constructed in which the region of the pil E gene of Neisseria meningitidis class I encoding the amino-terminal region of the pilin protein is replaced by the corresponding region of the pil E gene of Neisseria gonorrhoeae . The recombinant meningococcal chimeric class I pilin protein is expressed at higher levels than the pilin protein expressed by the full-length pil E gene of Neisseria meningitidis . Furthermore, a chimeric pil E gene is constructed in which the region of the pil E gene of Neisseria meningitidis class II encoding the carboxy-terminal region of the pilin protein is replaced by the corresponding region of the pil E gene of Neisseria gonorrhoeae . The recombinant pilin proteins are used in vaccines to protect against disease caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae or Neisseria meningitidis . The effect of adjuvants on humoral immune response and whole cell ELISA reactions were also presented. Inhibition of adherence to human cervical cells using rpilin antibodies was demonstrated. Passive protection against meningococcal bacteremia by Meningococcal chimeric class I rpilin antisera was shown.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1993:426523 CAPLUS
DN 119:26523
TI Biochemical and immunological properties of two forms of pertactin, the 69,000-molecular-weight outer membrane protein of Bordetella pertussis
AU Gotto, John W.; Eckhardt, Thomas; Reilly, Patricia A.; Scott, Jane V.; Cowell, James L.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Mountzouros, Ken; Gibbons, James J., Jr.; Siegel, Marshall
CS Lederle-Praxis Biol. Med. Res. Div., American Cyanamid Co., Pearl River, NY, 10965, USA
SO Infection and Immunity (1993), 61(5), 2211-15
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two apparent isoforms of the virulence-associated 69,000-mol.-weight protein pertactin were purified from Bordetella pertussis. Mass spectrometry showed a difference of 2,060 Da, which may result from differential C-terminal cleavage of a larger precursor. Both forms were protective in a mouse model, eliciting bactericidal antibodies and reducing respiratory tract colonization.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1987:435346 CAPLUS
DN 107:35346
TI Endogenous lectin from cultured soybean cells. Chemical characterization of the lectin of SB-1 cells
AU Malek-Hedayat, Shahnaz; Meiners, Sally A.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III ; Schindler, Melvin; Wang, John L.; Ho, Siu Cheong
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1987), 262(16), 7825-30
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB A lectin was identified in cell line SB-1, originally derived from soybean roots. This lectin, referred to as SB-1 lectin, was isolated on the basis of its carbohydrate-binding activity (affinity chromatog. on Sepharose column derivatized with N-caproylgalactosamine) and its immunol. cross-reactivity [immunoblotting with rabbit antibodies directed against seed soybean agglutinin (SBA)]. SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting anal. of SB-1 lectin revealed a major polypeptide (mol. weight = .apprx.30,000) which comigrated with seed SBA. This form of the lectin was observed in fractions purified from culture medium of SB-1 cells or supernatant fraction of SB-1 cell suspension after enzymic removal of cell wall. Exts. of SB-1 cells under some other conditions yielded a major band (mol. weight = .apprx.60,000) as revealed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting with rabbit anti-seed SBA; prolonged incubation of these samples in the presence of SDS resulted in the appearance of the 30-kilodalton (kDa) polypeptide. It appears that the 60-kDa band represented a highly stable, even under SDS-PAGE conditions, dimeric form of the 30-kDa subunit. The SB-1 lectin derived from the culture medium was compared with seed SBA by gel filtration and by peptide mapping after limited proteolysis; no difference between the lectins from the 2 sources was found. Exts. of soybean roots fractionated on N-caproylgalactosamine-Sepharose affinity columns yielded, upon elution with galactose, polypeptides of mol. wts. 30,000 and 60,000. The results suggested that soybean roots contain a lectin whose polypeptide composition corresponds to that of seed SBA and SB-1 lectin.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:205153 CAPLUS
DN 104:205153
TI Monoclonal antibodies directed against protoplasts of soybean cells: analysis of the lateral mobility of plasma membrane-bound antibody MVS-1
AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Villaneuva, Marco A.; Schindler, Melvin; Wang, John L.

CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Journal of Cell Biology (1986), 102(4), 1350-7
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525
DT Journal
LA English
AB A monoclonal antibody (MVS-1) was used to monitor the lateral mobility of a defined component (mol. weight .apprx.400,000) of the plasma membrane of soybean protoplasts prepared from suspension cultures of Glycine max (SB-1 cell line). The diffusion coefficient (D) of antibody MVS-1 bound to its target was determined (D = 3.2 + 10-10 cm2/s) by fluorescence redistribution after photobleaching. Pretreatment of the protoplasts with soybean agglutinin (SBA) resulted in a 10-fold reduction of the lateral mobility of antibody MVS-1 (D = 4.1 + 10-11 cm2/s). This lectin-induced modulation could be partially reversed by prior treatment of the protoplasts with either colchicine or cytochalasin B. When used together, these drugs completely reversed the modulation effect induced by SBA. Apparently, the binding of SBA to the plasma membrane results in alterations in the plasma membrane such that the lateral diffusion of other receptors is restricted. These effects are most likely mediated by the cytoskeletal components of the plant cell.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:568976 CAPLUS
DN 105:168976
TI Monoclonal antibodies directed against protoplasts of soybean cells. Generation of hybridomas and characterization of a monoclonal antibody reactive with the cell surface
AU Villanueva, Marco A.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Wang, John L.
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Planta (1986), 168(4), 503-11
CODEN: PLANAB; ISSN: 0032-0935
DT Journal
LA English
AB Splenocytes, derived from mice immunized with protoplasts prepared from suspension cultures of root cells of Glycine max (SB-1 cell line), were fused with a murine myeloma cell line. The resulting hybridoma cultures were screened for the production of antibodies directed against the soybean protoplasts and were then cloned. One monoclonal antibody, designated MVS-1, bound to the outer surface of the plasma membrane on the basis of several criteria: agglutination of the protoplasts, binding of fluorescence-labeled Ig on protoplasts yielding a ring staining pattern with prominent intensity at the edges, and saturable binding by protoplasts of 125I-labeled antibody MVS-1. The antigenic target of antibody MVS-1, identified by immunoblotting techniques, contained a polypeptide of relative mol. mass .apprx.400,000 under both reducing and nonreducing conditions. When the antigenic target of antibody MVS-1 was chromatographed in K phosphate buffer, the position of elution corresponded to that of a high-mol.-weight species (400,000). These results provide the protein characterization required for the anal. of the mobility of antibody MVS-1 bound to the plasma membrane of SB-1 cells.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:84064 CAPLUS
DN 104:84064
TI Lateral diffusion of phospholipids in the plasma membrane of soybean protoplasts: evidence for membrane lipid domains
AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Wang, John L.; Schindler, Melvin
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1986), 83(1), 95-9
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English
AB Fluorescent lipid and phospholipid probes were incorporated at 4°

into soybean protoplasts prepared from cultured soybean (SB-1) cells. Fluorescence microscopy showed that the plasma membrane as well as the nucleus were labeled. Fluorescence redistribution after photobleaching (FRAP) anal. was performed on these cells at 18° to monitor the lateral mobility of the incorporated probes. After labeling at low concns. (40 μg/mL) of phosphatidyl-N-(4-nitrobenzo-2-oxa-1,3-diazolyl)ethanolamine (NBD-PtdEtn), a single mobile component was observed with a diffusion coefficient (D) of ≈3 + 10-9 cm2/s. After labeling at higher probe concns. (≥100 μg/mL), 2 diffusing species were observed, with D ≈ 3 + 10-9 cm2/s (fast) and ≈ 5 + 10-10 cm2/s (slow). Similar results were observed with fluorescent derivs. of phosphatidylcholine and fatty acids. In contrast to these results, parallel anal. of 3T3 fibroblasts, using the same probes and conditions, yielded only a single diffusion component. Thus, the soybean plasma membrane may contain 2 distinct lipid domains in terms of lipid mobility. Consistent with this idea, expts. with soybean protoplasts yielded a single diffusion component under the following conditions: (1) labeling with NBD-PtdEtn (100 μg/mL), FRAP anal. at 37° (D = 1.1 + 10-8 cm2/s); (2) labeling with NBD-PtdEtn (100 μg/mL), FRAP anal. at 18° in the presence of 2 mM EGTA (D = 4.2 + 10-9 cm2/s); (3) labeling with 5-(N-dodecanoyl)aminofluorescein (a short-chain lipid probe), FRAP anal. at 18° or 37° (D = 2.5 + 10-8 cm2/s). The plasma membrane of soybean cells may contain stable immiscible domains of fluid and gel-like lipids.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:567325 CAPLUS
DN 105:167325
TI The lateral mobility of protein and lipid components of the plasma membrane of soybean cells
AU Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III
CS Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, USA
SO (1985) 202 pp. Avail.: Univ. Microfilms Int., Order No. DA8520545 From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1986, 46(7), 2293
DT Dissertation
LA English
AB Unavailable

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1983:467715 CAPLUS
DN 99:67715
TI Lectin receptors on the plasma membrane of soybean cells. Binding and lateral diffusion of lectins
AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Wang, John L.; Schubert, Karel R.; Schindler, Melvin
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Biochemistry (1983), 22(16), 3969-75
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DT Journal
LA English
AB Protoplasts prepared from suspension cultures of root cells of Glycine max (SB-1 cell line) bound soybean agglutinin (SBA), Con A, and wheat germ agglutinin (WGA). Binding studies carried out with 125I-labeled SBA, Con A, and WGA showed that these interactions were saturable and specific. Fluorescence microscopy demonstrated uniform membrane labeling. The mobility of the lectin-receptor complexes was measured by fluorescence redistributing after photobleaching. The diffusion consts. (D) for SBA and Con A were 5 + 10-11 and 7 + 10-11 cm2/s, resp. In contrast, WGA yielded a diffusion constant of 3 + 10-10 cm2/s. Pretreatment of the protoplasts with either SBA or Con A resulted in a 6-fold reduction in the mobility of WGA (D .simeq. 5 + 10-11 cm2/s). Thus, the binding of SBA or Con A may lead to alterations of the soybean plasma membrane which, in turn, may restrict the mobility of other receptors.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1984:82673 CAPLUS
DN 100:82673
TI Lateral diffusion of lectin receptors on the plasma membrane of soybean cells
AU Wang, John L.; Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Schindler, Melvin
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Progress in Clinical and Biological Research (1983), 138(Chem. Taxon. Mol. Biol., Funct. Plant Lectins), 273-6
CODEN: PCBRD2; ISSN: 0361-7742
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 7 refs.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1980:466074 CAPLUS
DN 93:66074
TI Immunochemical identification of an actin-like protein from soybean seedlings
AU Metcalf, Thomas N., III; Szabo, Leslie J.; Schubert, Karel R.; Wang, John L.
CS Dep. Biochem., Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1980), 285(5761), 171-2
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA English
AB A protein was present in the supernatant from exts. of soybean seedlings which bound rabbit antibodies specifically-directed against calf thymus actin. The protein was isolated by chromatog. on a column containing antiactin antibodies and had a mol. weight of 45,000. Thus, soybean cells may contain an actin-like polypeptide chain.

=> s zwitterionic/clm
'CLM' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'CLM' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'CLM' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'CLM' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'CLM' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L6 0 ZWITTERIONIC/CLM

=> s zwitterionic and nonionic and (hydrophobic protein?)
L7 6 ZWITTERIONIC AND NONIONIC AND (HYDROPHOBIC PROTEIN?)

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 3 DUP REM L7 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 3 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:638754 CAPLUS
DN 143:139212
TI Formulations of hydrophobic proteins in an immunogenic compositions having improved tolerability
IN Hoiseth, Susan Kay; Metcalf, Thomas Newell, III; Matsuka, Yury Vladimirovich; Hagen, Michael
PA Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005065708	A2	20050721	WO 2004-US43792	20041228
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004312067	A1	20050721	AU 2004-312067	20041228
	CA 2551896	A1	20050721	CA 2004-2551896	20041228
	EP 1699482	A2	20060913	EP 2004-815793	20041228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
	CN 1901935	A	20070124	CN 2004-80039228	20041228
	BR 2004017938	A	20070417	BR 2004-17938	20041228
	IN 2006KN01727	A	20070511	IN 2006-KN1727	20060621
	US 2007122433	A1	20070531	US 2006-585050	20060629
PRAI	US 2003-533122P	P	20031230		
	WO 2004-US43792	W	20041228		

AB The present invention provides a method for producing a less-painful immunogenic composition of a hydrophobic protein in a carrier suitable for administering to a mammal, comprising the steps of (a) solubilizing the hydrophobic protein with a zwitterionic detergent to make a first composition; (b) altering the first composition, such that the altered composition produces a reduction in pain as measured in the rat footpad model as compared to the first composition Exptl. immunogenic compns. for the rat footpad studies were prepared by aseptically diluting the protein with the appropriate buffer, either PBS (pH 7.2) or 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl ('TBS") containing a zwitterionic detergent (Zw) 3-14, Triton-X (TX) or reduced TX.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 1999:294056 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900294056
TI Analysis of proteins from membrane-enriched cerebellar preparations by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry.
AU Friso, Giulia [Reprint author]; Wikstrom, Lilian
CS Department of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, APDUS, Astra Pain Control AB, S-14157, Huddinge, Sweden
SO Electrophoresis, (April-May, 1999) Vol. 20, No. 4-5, pp. 917-927. print.
CODEN: ELCTDN. ISSN: 0173-0835.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 5 Aug 1999
Last Updated on STN: 5 Aug 1999
AB Two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and mass spectrometry is a powerful combination for the separation of complex protein mixtures in biological samples and the subsequent identification of individual polypeptides. We have used this approach to construct a database of proteins of the porcine cerebellum, with emphasis on membrane-bound proteins, as part of our studies on the structure and function of the central nervous system. We compared the ability of different solubilization conditions (using zwitterionic and nonionic detergents; urea and thiourea) to improve the resolution

of high molecular weight and hydrophobic proteins, and found the combination of 3-((3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio)-1-propane-sulfonate (CHAPS), Tris, thiourea and urea to give the best results in our experiments. As a marker membrane protein, the NR1 subunit of the N-methyl D-aspartate receptor, a 120 kDa hydrophobic protein, was identified using a monoclonal antibody in combination with Western blotting. Sodium chloride treatment of the membrane preparation prior to solubilization caused further enrichment of membrane proteins. Fifty-six spots were identified using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight and nanoelectrospray mass spectrometry.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 1993:122905 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395067005
TI A study of membrane-associated phytochrome: Hydrophobicity test and native size determination.
AU Lamparter, T. [Reprint author]; Lutterbuese, P.; Schneider-Poetsch, H. A. W.; Hertel, R.
CS Inst. fuer Biol. III Universitaet, Schanezlester 1, D-7800 Freiburg Br., Germany
SO Photochemistry and Photobiology, (1992) Vol. 56, No. 5, pp. 697-707. CODEN: PHCBAP. ISSN: 0031-8655.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Feb 1993
Last Updated on STN: 27 Feb 1993
AB We confirmed that after extraction in the absence of added Mg-2+, a small fraction of phytochrome was associated with pelletable, hydrophobic membranes. When microsomal material of several plant species (Avena sativa, Zea mays, Cucurbita pyso, Pisum ativum) was subjected to TritonX-114 phase partitioning, a part of phytochrome migrated into the hydrophobic Triton phase in contrast to solbule phytochrome. The amount of bound phytochrome partitioning into the Triton phase varied from 6% for oats of 30% for zucchini and 50% for mustard and maize (0.5-1.% of total phytochrome). Membrane-associated phytochrome could be solubilized by the zwitterionic detergent CHAPS and with the nonionic detergent dodecylmatoside. Subjected to gel filtration on Superose-6-FPLC, oat phytochrome of the CHAPS solublized sample was eluted in three different molecular weight ranges. There was a main fraction with the molecular weight of purified phytochrome, another fraction (approximately 20%) with a higher molecular weight, and a third small fraction appearing immediately after the void volume. Gel filtration after solubilization by dodecylmaltoside resulted in two distinct fractions: the one eluted at the position of the phytochrome dimer, and the other (approximately 15%) with an apparent molecular weight of 800 kDa. Phytochrome was detected, separated and quantified by SDS-PAGE, and western blotting with the monoclonal antibody Z-2B1. We assume that the distinct, phytochrome positive, high molecular weight fraction contain phytochrome associated with hydrophobic protein.